



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-116

Fridny

14 June 1996

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-116

CONTENTS

14 June 1996

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

- Burundi: Prime Minister Speaks Against Military Intervention [*Paris International*] 1
- Burundi: Army Reports 50 'Terrorists' Killed at Mugere Hills [*Bujumbura Radio*] 1

Central African Republic

- CAR: New Premier Outlines Qualities Needed in New Government [*Paris International*] 1

Chad

- Chad: URD Warns Government Against 'Attack' on Candidate Kamougue [*Ndjamena Radio*] 2

Gabon

- Gabon: 'Technical Cabinet Reshuffle' Takes Place [*Libreville Radio*] 2

Rwanda

- Rwanda: Genocide Suspect Arrested in Ethiopia, To Be Extradited [*Kigali Radio*] 2
- Rwanda: Former Prime Minister Accuses Regime of Eliminating Hutus [*Brussels LE SOIR 13 Jun*] 2

Zaire

- Zaire: Human Rights Group Accuses Army of Massacring Villagers [*London International*] .. 3

EAST AFRICA

Eritrea

- Eritrea: Aide Reaffirms Right to Islands, Commitment to Arbitration [*London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Jun*] 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

- Angola: UN's Beye Comments on Destruction of UNITA Weapons [*Luanda TV*] 5
- Angola: UNITA Says UN Hindering Troop Confinement Process [*Jamba Voz da Resistencia*] 5
- Angola: UNITA Destroys More Land Mines, Explosives 13 Jun [*Jamba Voz da Resistencia*] 5
- Angola: Prime Minister Issues Decree Appointing New Advisers [*Luanda TV*] 5
- Angola: New Parliament Speaker Elected [*Luanda Radio*] 6

Botswana

- Botswana: Masire Calls For 'Urgent' Regional Meeting on Zambia [*THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN 7 Jun*] 6
- Botswana: President Masire Praises Relations With U.S. [*Gaborone Radio*] 6
- Botswana: Germany Reportedly Blocking Sale of Tanks by Dutch Firm [*SAPA*] 7

Zambia

- Zambia: Officials Warned Not To Comment on Foreign Relations [*Lusaka Radio*] 7

Zambia: Mufulira Residents Assault Black Mamba Suspects *[THE POST 14 Jun]* 7

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Nkomo To Step Down as Vice President Due to Poor Health *[SAPA]* 7

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Sentences Confirmed for Detained Opposition Journalists *[FRATERNITE MATIN 13 Jun]* 9

Liberia

Liberia: ULIMO's Johnson Says Krahn Fighters Turned In All Arms *[London International]* 9

Liberia: ECOMOG Peacekeepers Exchange Fire Over Stolen UN Vehicle *[AFP]* 10

Liberia: Two Commercial Ships Dock at Monrovia's Port *[AFP]* 10

Liberia: Many Suffer From Disease in Overcrowded Greystone Compound *[London International]* 10

Niger

Niger: CSN Chairman Launches Presidential Election Campaign *[Voix du Sahel]* 11

Niger: Electoral Commission Postpones Election to 27 Jul *[Voix du Sahel]* 11

Niger: Parties Relieved Over Postponement of Presidential Election *[Libreville Radio]* 11

Nigeria

Nigeria: Abiola's Son Questioned in Kudiratu's Case *[AFP]* 12

Nigeria: Enahoro Calls For Sanctions *[Radio Democrat International]* 12

Nigeria: Ex-Official Says U.S., Canada Causing Destabilization *[Kaduna Radio]* 14

Burundi

Burundi: Prime Minister Speaks Against Military Intervention

LD1406113596 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 14 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The UN Habitat conference ends today in Istanbul, Turkey. On the sidelines of this summit, our correspondent Philippe Couve met Burundi Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, who began by commenting on the death of the three Red Cross workers killed last week in Burundi's Cibitoke region. Here is Burundi Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo:

[Begin recording] [Nduwayo] What happened really shocked us, and it shows clearly that our enemies are driven not only by the ideology of extermination founded on political positions or ethnic allegiance. Now they are attacking international organizations, and we have seen that they have finished off one another, at least in theory, and now diplomatic missions are to be attacked. This shows that the international community should rally around the moderate forces in Burundi to make it possible to put an end to the criminal acts of these people.

[Couve] Given this situation, are you now willing to agree to a UN mission on Burundi territory?

[Nduwayo] A UN mission? Well, we are not refusing that because we do not want a UN mission—we are refusing it because we do not see what use it can be. Do you think that regardless of the other problems Burundi is facing, they have an injection to put into the bodies of these perpetrators of genocide to make them abandon their ideology? If you can prove that to me, I will be the first to agree—if you can cure those people of their sickness.

[Couve] You had a meeting here in Istanbul with UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. What did you tell him, what did you ask him?

[Nduwayo] Yes, I told him that the Burundi problem being what it is and being a political problem, it is essential that the international community is mobilized to find political solutions. In our subregion today, there is a devils' alliance between the Rwandan perpetrators of genocide, between Habyarimana's former army and the Interahamwe, and Hutu fundamentalists in Burundi. This alliance is today in the process of becoming a real bomb in the subregion, and it could blow up and enflame the whole subregion. You have heard what is already happening in eastern Zaire, where they are in the process of exterminating ethnic Tutsi Zairians because they cannot fail to do elsewhere what they have done in Rwanda. That is their way of going about things. So

this is a very serious problem in the subregion, and we need to study ways of stopping or neutralizing these extremists who are in the process of destroying the subregion.

[Couve] Will you now go beyond the stage of studying and indeed find really practical ways of preventing the region from going up in flames?

[Nduwayo] Yes, absolutely, we have made specific proposals, only it appears that the studies being carrying out and the prospects being held out are those of a military intervention, which will not solve any problem, as we have seen. Instead, that would lead to an even bigger catastrophe and the disappearance of the state of Burundi. Even if the state has difficulties at the moment, the state still exists. If the warmongers come along with their armada—well, what will happen is what is happening in Liberia or Somalia. [end recording]

Burundi: Army Reports 50 'Terrorists' Killed at Mugere Hills

EA1306141196 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Burundian Army carried out an operation yesterday to dislodge groups of terrorists at Mugere Hills, Ruziba zone. The operation was conducted on the basis of information provided by the local people.

According to a national Army spokesman, after instructions by the local administration, the innocent people fled to seek protection from the security forces which allowed the forces to better fight the terrorists who were located and properly identified.

Provisional toll: Some 50 terrorists killed. The same source said that the administration-people-security force triangle functioned properly.

Central African Republic

CAR: New Premier Outlines Qualities Needed in New Government

LD1306174596 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The new prime minister of the Central African Republic has made his first public statement since his return to the country. The new prime minister, who begins consultations today to form a government of national unity, provided in some ways the robot-like portrait of ministers who will soon take up office in the government. Jean-Paul Ngoupande needs competent ministers ready to make sacrifices.

[Begin Ngoupande recording] We need to create a government formed of men and women whose primary quality must be their competence, whose integrity must also be an essential quality, and who must also be serious-minded in a general way as to be able to regain a conscientious attitude in dealing with our people and the outside world.

I have come equipped with a spirit of openness. My openness is based on the fact that we put the knives away, that we silence the quarrels — legitimate quarrels in other times — so that united we can tackle the essential issue, the reconstruction of our country.

You are aware that the country is ruined. It is thus not a government that is here to share out the cake. There is no cake to be shared out. If someone thinks that that is what it concerns, then this is a misunderstanding that needs to be removed immediately. [end recording]

Chad

Chad: URD Warns Government Against 'Attack' on Candidate Kamougue

AB1406100096 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 13 Jun 96

[Communique issued by the national campaign management of the URD in Ndjamena on 13 June]

[FBIS Translated Text] The national campaign management of General Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue's Union for Renewal and Democracy [URD] wishes to inform the public and the international community that in the afternoon of 12 June, the airplane on which Gen. Kamougue was traveling to Cameroon was grounded on the runway from 1630 to 2015 for unspecified reasons, thus putting the passengers' patience to the test. The URD will hold the government responsible for any attack on the person of Gen. Kamougue. It urges its activists to remain calm but vigilant pending the Appeal Court ruling on the election results.

Gabon

Gabon: 'Technical Cabinet Reshuffle' Takes Place

AB1306223596 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Technical cabinet reshuffle in Gabon. Three officials, all from the High Council of Resistance, out of the 26-member cabinet, changed posts. Sebastien Maboundou Mouyama who held the post of social affairs is now the minister of communication and culture. Alexandre Sambat, former head of the department of communication, is now the minister of civil service and administrative reform. (Simon Oyono-Aba) is the new minister of social affairs.

Rwanda

Rwanda: Genocide Suspect Arrested in Ethiopia, To Be Extradited

EA1406100396 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 0515 GMT 14 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One of the alleged genocide planners and implementers, Frodwald Karamira, [a faction leader of the Republican Democratic Movement] has been arrested in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. According to the cabinet director in the Ministry of Justice, Gerard Gahima, the process of Karamira's extradition is under way. Gerard Gahima tells us the details:

[Begin Gahima recording] Mr. Karamira has already been arrested. He is in detention in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. As of now, he has been apprehended by the Ethiopian authorities following a request from the Rwanda Government. Mr. Karamira has for some time been residing in India, and that country deported him last week and put him on a flight with a one-way ticket to Kigali.

Unfortunately he managed to slip off the aircraft at Addis Ababa and went to the transit lounge and stayed there until we discovered early this week the fact of his being at Addis Ababa.

So the Government of Rwanda approached the Ethiopian Government with a request for his extradition to Rwanda, so that he can be brought to justice for inciting, for planning, and for perpetrating genocide. The formalities for carrying out this extradition were started; they are quite advanced, and we are of the view that we could have him here as soon as possible. [end recording]

Rwanda: Former Prime Minister Accuses Regime of Eliminating Hutus

BR1306153696 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Jun 96 p 9

[Report signed "V.K./C.B.": "Twagiramungu Denounces RPF Genocide in Rwanda"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] As founder of the MDR [Rwandan Democratic Movement], the opposition party in Rwanda under the Habyarimana regime, after the genocide Faustin Twagiramungu became prime minister of a team consisting principally of Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) members. But within a few months relations deteriorated between the RPF and the man who was not content with being "the Hutu in attendance." Since that time the former prime minister, today leader of the Forces of Resistance for Democracy (FRD), has

constantly denounced the alleged crimes of the present Kigali government. Yesterday in Brussels, he reaffirmed at the European Parliament that the RPF is waging a campaign "to eliminate the activities of the elite of a social and ethnic group, the Hutus of Rwanda, recreating a familiar scenario in Burundi. It is in this way that its 'acts of isolated vengeance,' which have become a systematic destruction of an ethnic group, deserve to be described as genocide."

To support his claims, Twagiramungu cites the Rwandan population figures published by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) in cooperation with the UNHCR and the Rwandan Ministry for Rehabilitation and Social Integration. After many additions and subtractions, taking into account the victims of the 1994 genocide, the return of former refugees and the departure of new ones, Twagiramungu arrives at a "population deficit" of between 600,000 and 1 million people which he attributes to massacres by the RPF army.

But he does not specify how massacres on such a scale occurred in practice or how they could have passed unnoticed. According to various surveys, it seems certain that organized killings took place in the weeks immediately after the RPF came to power. But that is not the same as speaking of nearly a million dead.... The FRD is calling for an international committee of inquiry to be quickly set up and for Kigali to allow it to function freely. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Zaire: Human Rights Group Accuses Army of Massacring Villagers

AB1306205296 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The human rights group in Zaire has accused the Army of massacring scores of villagers last month during an operation against Ingilimo rebels in the country's North-Kivu province. The Ingilimo are armed bands from the Hunde-Namde tribes who are opposed to the presence in the region of armed Hutus. According to the Association for the Defense of Human Rights, the Army killed about 30 villagers who had taken refuge in a church in a village north of Goma. On the line to Kinshasa, Tom Porteus asked Nguefa Atandoko of Azatho what the Army had done.

[Begin recording] [Atandoko] The Army obliged all the people from this village to be together in two churches — Catholic One and Methodist One. What they did is to choose all the young people from 13 to 30, and they killed them because they felt that all the young people from this village were rebels.

[Porteus] So, did they kill them with guns, or did they kill them with axes and machetes?

[Atandoko] With guns.

[Porteus] Now, it is a long way from Kinshasa where you are to North-Kivu province, what is the source of your information?

[Atandoko] Well, we have chapters all over the country and this information reached us from our chapter of North-Kivu.

[Porteus] Why has it taken so long to reach you, because it is almost a month now since this incident?

[Atandoko] There is a very great problem of communication in Zaire, as you know. They have to go to Doritsumbi to monitor, to make some researches...

[Porteus, interrupting] Do you happen to know which part of the Zairian Army was involved in this massacre?

[Atandoko] Yes, SAM. SAM is an acronym of Service d'Action et de Renseignement Militaire, Military Intelligence Service.

[Porteus] Have you had any response from the military authorities in Kinshasa to your report?

[Atandoko] No report yet. We sent our report to the chief of staff of the military and the Ministry of Defense and also the prime minister, but until now we have no response from them.

[Porteus] Do you expect to get any response in the light of previous experience?

[Atandoko] We do not expect. To speak frankly, we do not expect. It seems that the Zairian Army is fighting on the side of the Hutus. Why is this? Because, as you must know, the members of our Army are not paid, so they have to be on the side of those who are able to pay them, and in this context, the Hutu military. As you know, they left Rwanda with money and they have, of course, enough money to pay our army. [end recording]

Eritrea**Eritrea: Aide Reaffirms Right to Islands,
Commitment to Arbitration**

*MM1306120196 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 7 Jun 96 p 6*

[Interview with Dr. Ahmed Hassan Dahli, secretary general of the Eritrean Commission for the Demarcation of Maritime Borders With Yemen, by Zayn-al-'Abidin Ahmad in Cairo; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Ahmad] How would you assess the French initiative?

[Dahli] Like the Egyptian and Ethiopian initiatives, the French initiative proceeded from the will to establish peace between the two countries [Yemen and Eritrea] in order to restore stability to the southern region of the Red Sea, which is a waterway not only for the region's states but for all world states. I would like to reveal to you that before achieving its positive results in the form of an agreement signed by the two parties, the French initiative went through difficult circumstances that nearly destroyed all the efforts and completely ruined the initiative.

[Ahmad] What is the most notable point of disagreement, and which is the rigid party in the dispute?

[Dahli] The main point of disagreement is the defining of the disputed geographical area. Yemen has been the rigid party since the argument began. It insisted on limiting the disputed area to Hanish al-Kabir [island], while we believe that the disputed area includes the Zuqar and Hanish archipelago, for a logical and obvious reason: Hanish al-Kabir island is an integral part of the archipelago, and solving the problem in terms of Hanish al-Kabir island only would mean only a partial solution to the problem, leaving the fate of the other islands of the archipelago unsettled. This is why we have been insisting that the dispute be resolved fully to avert new problems.

[Ahmad] Yemen is accusing Eritrea of thwarting all initiative, and Eritrea too is accusing Yemen of the same thing.

[Dahli] First of all, Ethiopia was the first to launch an initiative to contain the crisis. This was followed by an initiative from Egypt. Most regrettably, both initiatives faltered for reasons that were nothing to do with the Eritrean side. The Eritrean side responded positively to the two initiatives and did its utmost to make them a success, but the Yemeni side's intransigence prevented the two initiatives from achieving their aim.

[Ahmad] Do you believe that there are indications of a comprehensive solution via the arbitration panel?

[Dahli] After the failure of the attempts to resolve the dispute through friendly means and direct meetings between the two sides, the Eritrean Government submitted a plan to resolve the crisis through international arbitration. And just in case that proved difficult for one reason or another, the Eritrean Government proposed the idea of referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice. On that basis Eritrea dealt with this idea very seriously.

[Ahmad] You have all the documents and papers concerning this issue. What do you believe the arbitration panel's verdict will be?

[Dahli] We must go back a little bit to answer that question. During the meetings held in Asmara between the Yemeni and Eritrean delegations on 22 November and 7 December 1995 the Eritrean side proposed that either side submit all the historical documents and legal evidence in its possession to prove its claim to the archipelago so that justice can eventually take its course and relations between the two countries can be safeguarded.

We have historical documents going back to the end of the 19th century, that is when the colonialist states demarcated the political borders of these islands among the southern Red Sea states. There are agreements concluded among Italy, France, and Britain. All of these agreements confirm beyond any doubt that the Zugar-Hanish archipelago is an integral part of Eritrean national sovereignty. For example, Eritrea's political borders assumed their final shape on 1 January 1890 after King Umberto of Italy announced the establishment of the first Italian colony in east Africa. Italian maps defining Eritrean political borders since that era confirm conspicuously that the disputed archipelago has always, since that historic era, been part of Eritrean sovereignty.

[Ahmad] Is your decision to refer the dispute to international arbitration attributable to your belief in your right to these islands or is it to do with compliance with international law?

[Dahli] We have since the beginning of the crisis raised the slogan of resolving the crisis through arbitration, proceeding from our great confidence in our cause and the historical documents in our possession. No one can submit any arguments to refute this irrefutable evidence.

Secondly, we are fully confident. After the liberation battle in 1991, Eritrea organized a people's referendum to ensure that Eritrea's independence was the people's decision, not just the culmination of a military victory — which proves Eritrea's adherence to international legitimacy. I stress that Eritrea will comply with the text and spirit of the international panel's decision, whether it is in favor of Eritrea or Yemen.

Angola

Angola: UN's Beye Comments on Destruction of UNITA Weapons

MB1306205296 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, and Ellen Johnson, UN Development Program's representative for Africa, in separate audiences in Luanda on 13 June. Johnson discussed issues related to the peace process and community development. [passage omitted]

President Dos Santos and Beye reviewed the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and what steps to are to be taken next. Beye said progress has been made, notably the recent integration of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] generals into the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], and the destruction of a number of land mines by that organization.

[Begin recording] [Beye in French, with passage by passage translation into Portuguese] We have noted the efforts that have been made with a view to making more progress. You can confirm that from a political standpoint, direct talks among brothers have continued. A government delegation went to Bailundo on 12 June. The international community is pleased with that.

Last week you saw the integration of the first UNITA officers into the FAA. This is a turning point. Concrete action will follow in line with the military agenda.

[Unidentified correspondent] UNITA's decision to destroy land mines and other explosives has been controversial. The FAA chief of staff said UNITA had no right to destroy military equipment. Instead, UNITA should have surrendered it to the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3]. UNITA says its decision was based on an agreement between government and UNITA, with the knowledge of Unavem-3. What is the truth?

[Beye] Controversy is inevitable in a (?slow) process like this. The chief of staff found it appropriate to make his statement. What concerns us is that war materiel like explosives and land mines must be destroyed. Whether it is destroyed by government or before it is disposed by government is debatable. What matters is that treacherous weapons must be eliminated.

[Correspondent] But is Unavem-3 not responsible to check if the number of weapons is correct?

[Beye] Yes, that is why Unavem-3 supervised the operation. [end recording]

Angola: UNITA Says UN Hindering Troop Confinement Process

MB1406083896 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is concerned over obstacles by the United Nations in the quartering of its military forces. In a press release issued in Bailundo yesterday, UNITA noted that in some assembly areas such as Catala in Malanje Province, and Quibala in Cuanza Sul Province, the United Nations is refusing to register more soldiers. The note stresses that UNITA will not be responsible for the delays since the United Nations is acting in a compromising way. The UNITA document appeals to the government to fulfill its commitment of transporting UNITA soldiers to quartering areas with poor road conditions, particularly in Cuando Cubango, Moxico, and Zaire Provinces. By yesterday UNITA had confined 45,793 soldiers while another 5,000 were awaiting transportation.

Meanwhile, on the one hand the number of UNITA soldiers in quartering areas is increasing, on the other hand many soldiers are deserting the camps in view of poor food conditions. Conditions are unlikely to improve in view of UCAH's [Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit] conduct. The organization claims to be following a distribution plan approved by the Joint Commission, forcing each soldier to survive on 400 g of corn per day, while giving their families 70 kg corn and 5 liters of oil for a month. [passage omitted]

Angola: UNITA Destroys More Land Mines, Explosives 13 Jun

MB1306205596 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] destroyed yet another arsenal of land mines and explosive devices in less than 72 hours. The event, which took place in Quibala, Cuanza Sul Province, on 13 June, was witnessed by UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] members, the troika of observers, UNITA and government representatives in the Joint Commission, and other guests. Thirteen metric tons of explosives were destroyed.

Angola: Prime Minister Issues Decree Appointing New Advisers

MB1406093496 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] For administrative reasons, Angolan Prime Minister Fernando Jose da Franca Dias

van Dunem on 13 June issued a decree dismissing the following officials in his office:

Jaime Baptista Ndoge from the post of director of Prime Minister's Office, Carlos Alberto Ferreira Pinto from the post of prime minister's domestic affairs adviser, Domingos Francisco Antonio Gomes from the post of prime minister's socioeconomic affairs adviser, Alvaro Macieira from the post of prime minister's press adviser, Pedro Luis da Conceicao Roque dos Santos from the post of prime minister's private adviser, Maria dos Anjos Paulino from the post of prime minister's private secretary, and Faustino Simao from the post of director of protocol and ceremonies in the Prime Minister's Office.

The prime minister then appointed the following officials:

Gabriel Rogerio Temudo de Sousa as director of the Prime Minister's Office, Nair Maria Otavio da Silva Cruz Narciso as assistant director of the Prime Minister's Office, Maria Jose Lavrador as prime minister's socioeconomic affairs adviser, Jaime Baptista Ndoge as prime minister's domestic affairs adviser and Prime Minister's regional and local affairs adviser, Alexandre do Nascimento do Amaral Gorgel as prime minister's press adviser, Joao Manuel Tito as director of protocol and ceremonies in the Prime Minister's Office, and Rosa Maria Pombal as the prime minister's private secretary.

Angola: New Parliament Speaker Elected

MB1306135696 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Assembly this morning elected a new speaker, Roberto de Almeida, who succeeds current prime minister Franca van Dunem. Fifty-five-year old Roberto de Almeida has been vice speaker of the National Assembly since its establishment on 26 November 1992. There were 128 votes in favor of his appointment. [passage omitted]

Botswana

Botswana: Masire Calls For 'Urgent' Regional Meeting on Zambia

MB1406101296 Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 7 Jun 96 p 1

[Report by Marcos Matebele]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Sir Ketumile Masire is said to be insisting on an "urgent" meeting of the leaders in the Southern African region, to discuss the political crisis in Zambia, despite reports that some officials of that country are against his suggestion.

Responding to THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN this week, a Senior Private Secretary to the President, Mr Bergsman Kagiso Sentle, said that President Masire had said, "he will not force to have a meeting with the Zambian President, Frederick Chiluba", if some of the officials in Zambia are objecting to the discussion.

Sentle said that the meeting, which is to involve Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Nelson Mandela of South Africa, will also allow the leaders an opportunity to brief each other on problems pertaining to their respective countries and the region as a whole.

Recently, some media reports from Zambia alleged that officials in the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD], which is under the leadership of President Chiluba, are against the suggestion of the meeting proposed by President Masire.

MMD officials believe Masire is "unnecessarily interfering in the Zambian crisis, because there are problems in other countries in the region."

The call made by President Masire follows speculation that political violence is threatening to wreck Zambia, after former President of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda was denied the right to contest Presidential elections again, because his parents were of Malawian origin. Early this week, the Zambian Government arrested some senior UNIP [United National Independence Party] officials on allegations that they were connected to the recent spate of bomb attacks carried out by a group calling itself the "Black Mambas".

Botswana: President Masire Praises Relations With U.S.

MB1306193796 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says he has been impressed by the governor of Ohio, Mr. George Voinovich's, effort at forging a constructive relationship between the private sector and Botswana and the state of Ohio. He was speaking at luncheon hosted in his honor yesterday by Owens Corning Company at Columbus, Ohio, in the United States. Sir Ketumile and his delegation are in the United States to promote investment in Botswana. He said the private and public sector initiative shows the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries to foster economic growth.

Sir Ketumile had earlier met with the governor in his office to discuss business opportunities in Botswana. He said, like many companies operating in Botswana, Owens Corning owes its success to the joint venture

partnership with the Botswana Development Corporation. He said Botswana has developed a liberal economic environment conducive to private sector development as an engine of growth. For his part, the governor said the business sector feels comfortable working with the Botswana Development Corporation and emphasized that such cordial relations will be continued even if there is a change of government.

Botswana: Germany Reportedly Blocking Sale of Tanks by Dutch Firm

MB1406105796 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1007 GMT 14 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GABORONE June 14 SAPA—The German government is reported to be blocking the sale of 50 tanks purchased by the Botswana Defence Force from the Netherlands, a local weekly reported on Friday [14 June]. The weekly newspaper MMEGI reported the tanks were originally purchased by the Dutch from Germany with an agreement they should not be sold to a country out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato).

Dutch government spokesman Gert Kampam is quoted as denying the deal was shelved. "It depends entirely on on-going consultations with Germany," he said.

Botswana has consistently refused to confirm reports that it has purchased used military hardware, including the 50 tanks, from the Netherlands government. "It is not our policy to comment on the procurement of military items," a Botswana Defence Force spokesman said.

The items have been identified in local newspapers as 50 Leopard tanks, 50 pieces of 'portable weaponry' and 200 trucks.

Zambia

Zambia: Officials Warned Not To Comment on Foreign Relations

MB1306185996 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1800 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Chiluba has issued a last warning to all government officials to stop commenting on Zambia's relations with the international community. The president has expressed concern over continued statements by some government officials regarding Zambia's relations with other countries.

Mr. Chiluba said in a statement to ZNBC Lusaka this evening that he will not accept unwarranted indiscipline regarding this matter, and there should be no departure from established policy. He said he was unhappy with some officials who have ignored his advice regarding

the conduct of relations between Zambia and the international community. Mr. Chiluba said there is no excuse for anyone to cause unnecessary (?wrangle) toward any of Zambia's cooperating partners. The president said matters of international relations should be left to diplomatic channels.

Zambia: Mufulira Residents Assault Black Mamba Suspects

MB1406114496 Lusaka THE POST in English
14 Jun 96

[Report by Brian Malama: "Black Mamba Suspects Lynched" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Five men were yesterday brutally battered by an angry mob of Mufulira residents and pupils who linked them to the Black Mamba. The attack came after they were noticed loitering for more than an hour at Kamuchanga Primary School. Copperbelt Police Commanding Officer Alexander Makayi confirmed the incident. "According to the report I have received from Mufulira, these men were noticed loitering in the school premises for more than one hour, the school authorities got concerned and tried to interrogate the men who failed to explain their presence at the school," Makayi said in a telephone interview yesterday. He said that in the process a quarrel and later a fight ensued. Other members of staff and pupils who noticed the confusion joined in and started beating up the five men. When word went round the township that five men linked to the Black Mamba had been apprehended at the school, scores of angry Kamuchanga residents armed with sticks and stones descended on the men.

But in Lusaka, the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) condemned the targeting of schools for bombings by whoever the Black Mamba was. "Directing the attack at innocent children who are non-partisan and do not know the politics of the country is a cowardly act and ZNUT condemns its outright," said ZNUT General Secretary Sylvester Tembo. Early this week, police bomb disposal experts defused a bomb at Mutundwa Primary School in Mufulira which was mounted on the school brick fence.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Nkomo To Step Down as Vice President Due to Poor Health

MB1306120696 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1114 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] HARARE June 13 SAPA—Joshua Nkomo (79), one of the founders of black nationalism in Zimbabwe and the acknowledged leader

of the country's minority Ndebele people, is to step down from his role as one of two vice-presidents of the country and of President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) party because of his advanced age and ill-health.

The weekly independent **FINANCIAL GAZETTE** today quoted Nkomo as saying that he had not yet decided on a date for his departure from work, but that at the end of the month he would be returning to work, although at a slower pace.

Last month Nkomo underwent surgery at a private Cape Town clinic. He told the **GAZETTE** that he did not understand his illness, although senior government sources say he was operated on for prostate cancer.

"I am still sick, but each day I am getting better," he said. "Tell the people that Nkomo amuka (Shona for 'he survived'). For the first three weeks (after the operation) it was terrible. I could neither walk nor move. But I am alright now."

The **GAZETTE** said Nkomo celebrated his 79th birthday quietly at his home in the western city of Bulawayo on Friday [7 June] last week. He was unable to blow out all his candles. He also admitted to suffering memory lapses. Nkomo's doctor, who was not named, said the veteran politician had been overworking.

"I advised him that at his age, he should take it easy." Yesterday local officials of the ruling party joined church representatives in holding a prayer service for Nkomo at his home.

Political sources say that his impending departure has created a fierce struggle within the ruling party in the western Province of Matabeleland for leadership of what is still the core of his old Ndebele-based ZAPU party which was dissolved in 1989 when it merged with Mugabe's ZANU(PF).

For the last 39 years, the huge, overweight frame of Nkomo, universally referred to as "Umdala" (the old man) has loomed large over Zimbabwean politics, almost from the first stirrings of active black discontent with white minority Rhodesian rule. The son of a London Missionary Society worker, he was born in the Semokwe reserve in the western province of Matabele-

land, and is not an Ndebele, but a Kalanga, a mixture of the Shona and Ndebele people. A Rhodesia Railways welfare officer, he was plucked from relative political obscurity in 1957 by the forerunner organisation to ZANU(PF) because his tribal origins made him neutral to the wrangling in the movement then, and for being better-educated than most of his peers—he had studied at Adams College in Natal and in the Jan Hofmeyr school of social science in Johannesburg.

He was elected president of what was then the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. As black politicians moved into increasing conflict with the white administration, Nkomo and his lieutenants rapidly attracted the admiration of the country's blacks, and for six years he was the head of the African nationalist movement, a role that has given him the title "Father Zimbabwe," reserved for him by the Ndebele people.

In 1963, however, when the movement had become known as the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), one of his lieutenants, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who took with him ZAPU's publicity secretary, a bright young school teacher called Robert Mugabe, broke away to form the rival Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the movement that grew to dominate politics in the country.

The split left Nkomo with essentially an Ndebele hierarchy and support, while ZANU became a Shona-based organisation, a tribal divide that lasted throughout the war to end white rule, into Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, and through to the late eighties with a brutal "reign of terror" by Mugabe's security forces in trying to crush a small insurrection in Matabeleland.

Nkomo fled the country, but returned and in 1989, the two organisations merged. A second vice-presidency in the ruling party and the government was specially created to cater for Nkomo. Since then his role has been largely ceremonial, while he was often at the centre of controversial business deals.

His political rhetoric became increasingly racist as he demanded that whites be stripped of their land and be forced to hand over business assets to blacks. At his last public occasion in April, the burial of his son who died of Aids, Nkomo accused whites of creating the disease to kill blacks.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Sentences Confirmed for Detained Opposition Journalists

AB1306192096 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 13 Jun 96 p 2

[Article by S.K.: "Sentence Confirmed]

[FBIS Translated Text] The sentences handed down months ago by the Abidjan Magistrate Court after the trial of Abou Drahamane Sangare, Emmanuel Kore, and Freedom Neruda, publishing manager, and journalists respectively at LA VOIE newspaper, were confirmed by the Abidjan Appeal Court at its 12 June sitting.

All three were sentenced (the first two in December 1995 and Neruda in January 1996) to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of three million CFA francs.

At the hearing before the Appeal Court on 29 May, the prosecutor asked for the confirmation of the sentence for "offense to the head of state."

Liberia

Liberia: ULIMO's Johnson Says Krahn Fighters Turned In All Arms

AB1306185096 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Well, the departure of more than 400 Krahn militiamen from the Barclay Training Center [BTC] in Monrovia should go some of the way to diffusing the tension between ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson] leader, Roosevelt Johnson, and Charles Taylor and Al-haji Koromah. The militiamen had been holed up in a barracks for two-and-a-half months, but as part of a broader cease-fire agreement, they've now left the barracks and should now leave Monrovia for their bases in Todi, Kakata, and Bong Mines. Well, Roosevelt Johnson himself is currently in Ghana, although the interim council would like him to return. On the line to Accra, Robin White asked Mr. Johnson if his forces would be going back to their bases.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] Well, Robin, I do know without doubt that all Liberians will agree with me that those people who walked out of the barracks are Liberians. I think one of the most important thing is that we are concerned about having Liberia gun-free, and now that our people have demonstrated our honest commitment, I should continue to say we want to have Liberia free of arms. They have given their arms up to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African

States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. I think it is the responsibility of ECOMOG, who is going to make sure that Mr. Taylor and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] withdraw from Todi, Kakata, and Bong Mines. We are also interested in creating those areas as a safe haven. We want the Liberian people to have free movement. We want our country to be free of arms.

[White] So, when might they go back to Kakata?

[Johnson] Um, Robin, as soon as Kakata is cleared of arms, bandits by the NPFL and that place is restored to a safe haven, all Liberians who are wishing to go to Kakata, Todi, and Bong Mines are free to move there.

[White] Meanwhile, what are they doing in Monrovia?

[Johnson] They are Liberians, Robin, and they are entitled to live in any part of the country once they are not molesting anybody, once they are not violating the Constitution of their country.

[White] But those that have come out of the BTC, they don't have any guns anymore?

[Johnson] They don't intend to have any guns anymore, Robin.

[White] You say they don't intend to have any arms anymore. Do they or do they not have arms with them?

[Johnson] Robin, I think your reporter reported to you that our men that were at the BTC protecting the lives of the Liberian people had surrendered their arms and ammunition to ECOMOG and so they don't have arms anymore...

[White, interrupting] They don't have arms hidden away in some other part of Monrovia.

[Johnson] No, I don't want to believe that. They don't have it. All of the arms that they've had, they've turned them over.

[White] Let me just clarify your position. You know, with your men coming out of the BTC, have the Ghanaians given you any indication that you can now return to Monrovia?

[Johnson] Look, one thing I want to make clear, Robin: I am not living with the Ghanaians. You understand? I am not...

[White, interrupting] You are in Ghana.

[Johnson] I am not subject to anybody.

[White] Could you answer the question? Have you been given any indication by the Ghanaians that you can go back home?

[Johnson] The Ghanaians have no authority to stop me from going back home.

[White] But will they allow you to go back home now?

[Johnson] That's what I am making clear, Robin. I am not obligated to them, and they don't have any authority from stopping me from going back home. [end recording]

Liberia: ECOMOG Peacekeepers Exchange Fire Over Stolen UN Vehicle

*AB1306135796 Paris AFP in English
1301 GMT 13 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, 13 Jun (AFP) — An argument among peacekeepers over a looted United Nations vehicle in central Monrovia escalated into gunfire late Wednesday [12 June], witnesses in the Liberian capital said. Witnesses said the incident took place on Broad Street when a Guinean soldier of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force resisted attempts by Nigerian colleagues to retrieve a stolen UN vehicle from fighters of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

One witness said the Guinean, riding as a passenger with the fighters, wanted to be given a lift before the militiamen handed over the vehicle. When this demand was turned down by the Nigerians the two sides fired into the air for a few minutes, forcing residents to flee helter-skelter toward the Bushrod Island suburb.

ECOMOG reinforcements later arrived on the scene and brought the situation under control. The Guinean and at least three of the fighters were arrested and taken to the ECOMOG base, one witness said.

Liberia: Two Commercial Ships Dock at Monrovia's Port

AB1306214096 Paris AFP in English 1803 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Monrovia, June 13 (AFP) — Liberian authorities declared Monrovia's port safe Thursday [13 June], the day after commercial freighters docked there for the first time since factional clashes raged in the capital in April and May.

The freeport is "very safe for commercial and all shipping activities," said a statement released by the National Port Authority (NPA), which also called on ship owners to resume calls in Monrovia as "security is guaranteed."

On Wednesday, two Belgian-flagged freighters, the CMB Anitcal and the Point Lisa, docked at the port,

which has been commercially inactive since fighting broke out in early April.

The Anitcal was expected to leave here Thursday, while the Point Lisa came to ship out rubber, coffee and cocoa, and was expected to return shortly with a supply of rice, according to the NPA.

The African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] "is firmly in control of the port, providing 24-hour patrols of port premises," said the NPA statement.

ECOMOG has also assured port authorities of regular navy patrols in Liberian waters and on the high seas.

Although ECOMOG controlled the port during the factional fighting which raged for seven weeks, food warehouses there were often looted and security was also threatened by thousands of civilians trying to flee the country on any departing ship.

Liberia: Many Suffer From Disease in Overcrowded Greystone Compound

*AB1306212796 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Throughout the recent fighting in Monrovia, the Greystone compound attached to the U.S. Embassy in Mamba Point became a refuge for thousands of people. The fighting may now have subsided, but there are still 16,000 displaced people on the compound, and disease is rife. From Monrovia, Jonathan Peyley telexed this report.

A doctor at the only clinic at the Greystone compound told me this morning that tuberculosis (TB) and measles are spreading rapidly across the compound with at least four new cases of each disease reported daily. This is in addition to the hundreds of cases of diarrhea and malnutrition, which the clinic has been treating since April. When I visited the clinic, a team of local health workers were making frantic efforts to attend to a crowd of sick persons queuing up in front of the plastic tents, which housed the clinic. The health workers blamed the spread of TB and measles on the overcrowding in the compound.

Despite the full deployment of peacekeeping troops and the withdrawal of militia forces from Monrovia, Greystone compound is still swarming with thousands of displaced people whose homes were extensively destroyed in the latest fighting. The majority of infants brought to the Greystone clinic while I was there this morning were suffering from pneumonia, which doctors

said is caused by persistent rainfall and the cold, wet breeze blowing from the Atlantic Ocean just a few yards from the compound.

The Red-Cross-sponsored clinic at Greystone attends to 220 patients a day on average, and because it receives drugs from aid agencies, the clinic attracts people from all over the city. The clinic's maternity section carries out at least three deliveries a day.

Meanwhile, the West African peacekeeping force, ECO-MOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has increased its presence in the main military barracks, the Barclay Training Center, during the last two days following the evacuation of Krahn militia forces. The main perimeters of the barracks as well as all entrances are now controlled by heavily-armed peacekeepers.

Niger

Niger: CSN Chairman Launches Presidential Election Campaign

AB1406080596 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 14 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Brigadier General Ibrahim Barre Mainassara, the National Salvation Council chairman and head of state, launched the campaign for the presidential election slated for 7 July yesterday evening. In an address to the nation, the head of state called on political parties regardless of their leaning to strive for national unity and cohesion, true peace, and national recovery.

On the electoral campaign, the CSN chairman stressed that it constitutes an extremely sensitive period during which all Niger citizens will be asked to demonstrate the same sense of patriotism. The head of state also reiterated his pledge to keep the army away from the political arena. This is in response to the concern expressed by political party officials over the past few days.

Niger: Electoral Commission Postpones Election to 27 Jul

AB1306143096 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The first round of the presidential election, which was previously slated for 7 July, will finally be held on 27 July. That is what the Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI] has decided upon. CENI Chairman Maidadji Mainassara said this morning that the postponement is due to many factors. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Mainassara recording] We know that for some days now, Niger citizens have been asking themselves some questions, mainly on whether the presidential election will actually take place on 7 July or not, and what the consequences will be for the beginning of the electoral campaign if the date is changed. The CENI has considered the problem. We have carefully examined the voters register problem, that is the centralization of the various lists expected to be sent to us from the administrative centers, mainly the districts and municipalities. Today, after considering the various lists in our possession and the various resources put at the disposal of the Directorate of Computerization — monitoring equipment and agents — the commission's plenary session has drawn up a schedule to enable it to fix a suitable date.

In view of all this, and taking into account the time needed to ensure the forwarding of the lists and their rectification, the printing of voter cards and their distribution, in addition to other factors, mainly the installation of various electoral equipment, the CENI has decided that the first round of the presidential election should be held on 27 July.

Obviously, if the date is approved, it means the one fixed for the launching of the electoral campaign should also be changed, because under the Electoral Code, the campaign shall not exceed 21 days.

Thus, the CENI has fixed the date of 27 July, and we will inform the appropriate authorities to prepare the text of the decree relating to the new election date. Of course, we will have to issue another decree convening the electorate and, at the same time, specify a new date for the electoral campaign. [end recording]

Niger: Parties Relieved Over Postponement of Presidential Election

AB1306225396 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There is great relief for Niger's political parties which have been authorized to resume activities, following today's postponement of presidential elections to 27 July. The first round will take place on this date and an eventual second round will take place two weeks later. [passage omitted]

The postponement, it must be said, seems to have satisfied Niger's entire political class, because they considered the time too short to carry out an effective campaign. Some candidates had also raised the issue of conditions for a transparent election, which did not seem to have been met. On this last issue, here is Moumouni

Adamou Djermakoye, the Niger Alliance for Democracy and Social Progress-Zaman Lahiya candidate, who spoke to Eugene Elamba in Niamey.

[Begin Djermakoye recording] We are seeking conditions for transparent and better organization of elections, and under such conditions, the question is not one of postponing the election date for a month. The essential thing is one of agreeing on a certain number of principles. We should not under any pretext whatsoever try to find a quick solution. The risks are there. We may try to postpone the difficulties today, but they will resurface tomorrow. So, it is better to take time and organize transparent elections and give each and everyone the best chance. [end recording]

Nigeria

Nigeria: Abiola's Son Questioned in Kudiratu's Case

AB1306134696 Paris AFP in English
1144 GMT 13 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 13 Jun (AFP) — Kola Abiola, the eldest son of jailed opposition leader Moshood Abiola, was questioned for 48 hours by police investigating the murder of Abiola's wife, a family associate said Thursday [13 June].

Ore Falomo, Moshood Abiola's doctor, said no charge had been laid against Kola, adding that it was a routine interrogation by Nigerian police, who have vowed to spare no effort to find the killers of Kudiratu Abiola.

Mrs. Abiola, who had campaigned fervently for the release of her millionaire Muslim husband, was shot in Lagos on 4 June by unknown gunmen.

According to Falomo, who said he too had been questioned by police, Abiola has still not been told of his wife's death.

The Nigerian press reported on Thursday [13 June] that Kola's home has been searched by police and numerous documents seized.

Kola has been in charge of several divisions of Abiola's financial empire since his father's arrest by Nigeria's military junta in June 1994.

While many in opposition and media circles have accused the military regime of ordering the murder of Mrs. Abiola, police have not ruled out the possibility it was connected to family feuding over control of Abiola's empire. Recently Mrs. Abiola and Kola quarrelled over strategies to secure Abiola's freedom.

Abiola was jailed a year after presidential elections in June 1993 which he was widely believed to have won but which were annulled by the military junta.

Nigeria: Enahoro Calls For Sanctions

AB1306144796 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat
International in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 96

["National address" by Chief Anthony Enahoro, national chairman of the National Democratic Coalition, on 13 June; place not given — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fellow countrymen and women, as you are aware, before departing from Nigeria, I should have led a delegation to meet the UN fact-finding mission to our country. Due to the threat to my life, however, I had to go into hiding for a while and then through the help of God and the agency of men, I was able to leave the country. I am now speaking to you on the radio from outside the country.

As far back as August 1993, in a statement titled "Democracy Is Not Negotiable," the primary organization to which I belong said in a public statement that Nigeria has lived through eight long years of crimes against the nation: Violations of human rights, a reign of terror against the press, the emasculation of the courts, corruption of the political system, social disintegration, mismanagement of the economy, felonious squandermania, and injudicious foreign adventures costing life and money. We wish to warn the nation that the nightmare is not yet over. Since that statement was issued, you have lived three more years of the nightmare.

The winner of the 1993 election, Chief M.K.O. Abiola, has been in solitary confinement for the past two years. Some of our colleagues were gunned down by the Armed Forces and police during peaceful demonstrations on the streets of Lagos, Benin, Kaduna, Port Harcourt, and Enugu. Some like Chief Gani Fawehinmi, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, Chief Sam Kokori, Fred Eno, Ayo Kpadohun, Habir Hamed, Shehu Sani, Shima Obani, Nofe Jebo, Laki Fawendi, John Adoga, and over 60 student leaders have been detained.

Ken Saro-Wiwa and other Ogoni leaders were executed in violation of all legal norms. Some of us have been driven into exile, and now, a little over a week ago, another assassination of one of our courageous citizens occurred. This time, it was a woman, Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola, the wife of Chief M.K.O. Abiola. Mrs. Kudiratu Abiola was an outspoken critic of the military junta and consistently struggled for the release of her husband and his rightful installation as president. [Words indistinct] all this loyalty we in Africa expect every wife to give to her husband. Kudiratu was assassinated. This brutal killing followed the assassination late last year of Mr. Alfred Rewane, [words indistinct] the pro-democracy forces, and the unlawful execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa

and his Ogoni colleagues, while other killings have passed almost unnoticed by the outside world.

As you know, the UN secretary general has issued a report of a UN fact-finding mission to Nigeria. The report made at least 15 damaging findings against the Nigerian military: that the military junta has abolished habeas corpus in Nigeria; that it has consistently disobeyed court decisions, orders, and judgments; that it has harassed the media, detaining journalists without trial, closing newspapers and radios for criticism of the junta or for publishing material critical of the junta; that it has taken control of the labor unions and professional associations for abolishing [word indistinct] process undermining the impartiality of the judiciary and the right of appeal; the widespread detention of citizens without charge and without trial.

In the case of the Ogoni nine, the finding [was] that there was no preliminary investigation as required by law; that the special tribunal had no jurisdiction to try Ken Saro-Wiwa and his colleagues; that the ousting of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law was invalid; that the Ogoni nine were denied access to counsel for a long period, and were held in inhumane conditions; that the junta was actively involved in all phases of the trial; that the defense counsel were harassed by the junta, the composition of the tribunal did not conform with standards of impartiality and independence set out in human rights laws, the passing of the sentence of death by the junta was not legal or valid and, perhaps worse of all, that the period allowable for appeal had not expired when the Ogoni nine were summarily executed by order of the junta.

You may (?know), fellow citizens, that all these claims have been made persistently by Nadeco [National Democratic Coalition] and other pro-democracy activists but the violations have been denied strenuously by the military junta. Now, an independent body has found them guilty of these violations. However, even these findings by the UN team, it is, to say the least, questionable as far as we are concerned who are at the receiving end of the misdeeds of the military junta. It is questionable why the UN team's recommendations did not match their findings. For example, the report made no recommendations whatsoever in respect of the persons responsible for the unlawful killing of Ken Saro-Wiwa and the Ogoni nine. The report contains no recommendations. Indeed it makes no mention of the 12 June election and the winner of that election who is in detention, and yet it was the annulment of that election that precipitated the present political crisis.

The report made no recommendations on the recent local government election election process which has

been fraudulently presented to the outside world as the election. The report made no recommendation in respect of the assassination of a Nadeco chieftain, the attempted assassination of the cochairman of Nadeco, and the attempted assassination of the proprietor of a leading labor newspaper. And, whereas the UN team stated categorically before they left New York for Nigeria that the examination of the question of sanctions did not form part of their terms of reference, yet unaccountably, their report recommended that sanctions are not appropriate to the Nigerian situation.

Our reaction, the people's reaction to the UN team's report which we have made known to several governments and authorities, is that the execution of Saro-Wiwa and the Ogoni nine should be treated as a crime against humanity, and the culprits should be brought to trial to answer for their crime. The environmental damage to the population, and the impoverishment of the Ogoni people should be addressed by international action which can impose civilized standards of operations and behavior on Shell Oil Company and other oil companies in Nigeria. Special criminal tribunals, particularly of a political nature, should be abolished and criminal trials should be returned to the jurisdiction of normal courts of justice.

In reply to the UN team's report, the spokesman of the military junta has announced that it proposes to reduce periods of detention without trial to [word indistinct] period of three months. We demand the total abolition of detention without trial and without charge which is usually accompanied by denial of access to the courts, relations, lawyers, or doctors.

With regard to the recommendation in the UN team's report — the call for support for the military junta's transitional program — the [word indistinct] quite simply is that the military junta has no mandate to devise and operate a transitional program. At best, the junta might claim that they have the mandate of the gun which is the rule of the jungle. Our position is that there should be a government of reconciliation and national union, and a sovereign national conference to undertake a redefinition of the Nigerian Federation and Nigerian federalism.

After 30 years of military rule [words indistinct] year or so, the people can no longer accept puppet regimes assembled by the military and greased by oil money. We the people owe no loyalty to the military. Our loyalty, our commitment must be to the populace and to the people's democratic will. The recommendation by the UN team against sanctions run counter to ongoing sanctions by the European Union and the United States,

suspension of Nigeria from the Commonwealth, and other actions by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

It is our view that there should be external sanctions, particularly an oil embargo to reinforce the sanctions, and to create an environment for the early termination of military rule. In addition, an escrow account should be established for oil receipts not subject to the embargo for the purpose of debt repayment and expenditure comparable to the UN-Iraqi formula.

Antisancion claims that sanctions would hurt the common man in Nigeria are not valid because oil revenues do not at present benefit the common man: the breakdown of social services, deterioration of communications by road, rail, the abolition of free primary education in some states, the closure of many secondary institutions, the sad state of our hospitals, massive unemployment particularly of graduates and the educated citizenry, mass emigration of the educated and young people, the invasion of redlight districts in big cities by young Nigerian girls — all these tell a sad story of the case.

Can sanctions make the situation any worse? The net effect of sanctions would, we hope, be to deprive the military junta of oil revenues to undermine democracy and equip and maintain a military establishment whose greatest success is that it holds the people down, and wishes to shape Nigeria in its own image.

Fellow citizens, the people — our people — must regain their sovereignty which they won from the British without support from the military. People must reclaim their rights to prescribe how they will live together, and how they will be governed. Only on this basis can there be a lasting solution to the perennial Nigerian crisis. I

know that there were times when you were not aware of what our representatives abroad are doing to help you just as there have been times when even your protests at home were not heard abroad. I hope that that situation will now change. We in exile will keep the flame of the struggle alive on your behalf. We will ensure that the world knows about your struggle, about your suffering, and about your aspirations.

May God be with us all. Thank you.

Nigeria: Ex-Official Says U.S., Canada Causing Destabilization

*AB1406104996 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
0900 GMT 14 Jun 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A former member of the Constitutional Conference, Senator Isa Kotoko, has condemned attempts by the United States and Canada to destabilize the country. Speaking with newsmen in Kaduna, Senator Isa Kotoko said the two countries have in the past adopted different tactics, including the use of religion, to destabilize the nation. He attributed the problems encountered during the last Haj by Nigerians to the handiwork of the CIA.

On the recent killing of Kudiratu Abiola, Senator Isa Kotoko blamed the two countries for trying to implicate the government and condemned some Nigerians who are being used by the two countries to destabilize the nation. He called on Nigerians to shun the negative propaganda against the country by America and Canada, and called on the Federal Government to do everything possible to see that plans by so-called democracy groups to operate a radio station does not materialize.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 382
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. *Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.*

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 336-6736
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 June 96

